

*MELICA SUBULATA* (POACEAE: MELICEAE): THE FIRST REPORT FOR COLORADO—*Melica* L., a genus of  $\pm$  80 species, is found in temperate regions throughout the world, except Australia (Clayton and Renvoize 1986). Species of *Melica* are found in a variety of habitats, from woodland shade to dry stony slopes (Clayton and Renvoize 1986). There are 17 species of *Melica* in the United States. Boyle (1945) reported three taxa as occurring in Colorado, *M. bulbosa* Geyer ex Porter & J. M. Coulter, *M. porteri* Lamson-Scribner var. *porteri*, and *M. spectabilis* Lamson-Scribner. In the summer of 1992, Stanley and Gretchen Jones discovered a fourth taxon in the state, *M. subulata* (Grisebach) Lamson-Scribner. This represents a range extension of approximately 400 km (250 miles) from the closest previously known locality in Fremont County, Wyoming, as reported by Hallsten et al. (1987).

*Melica subulata* has not previously been reported as occurring in Colorado (Boyle 1945; Chase 1951; Harrington 1964; Weber 1987, 1990; Weber and Wittmann 1992). This species is found in mesic forests from Alaska south to Canada, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

The following is a key to identify the species of *Melica* found in Colorado.

#### KEY TO *MELICA* OF COLORADO

1. Pedicels sharply bent; spikelets disarticulating below the glumes ..... *M. porteri* var. *porteri*
1. Pedicels not sharply bent; spikelets disarticulating above the glumes ..... 2
  - 2(1). Lemmas strigose over the veins; palea about 1/2 as long as the lemma; lemma apex acuminate to subattenuate ..... *M. subulata*
  2. Lemmas glabrous or scabrous over the veins; palea about 2/3–3/4 as long as the lemma; lemma apex rounded to acute ..... 3
    - 3(2). Second glumes less than 1/2 the length of the spikelet ..... *M. spectabilis*
    3. Second glumes 2/3–3/4 the length of the spikelet ..... *M. bulbosa*

Voucher specimen. COLORADO. Gunnison Co.: Gunnison National Forest, 0.6 mi S on USFR 898 from McClure Summit, hillside seep in aspen-spruce forest with gray silty clay loam soil, elev. 2660 m (8727 ft), 24 Jul 1992, S. & G. Jones 9509 (jkw, sdj, TEX, UTC). Associates: *Veratrum californicum* Durand, *Zigadenus elegans* Pursh, *Carex stenoptila* F. Herm., *C. microptera* Mack., *Senecio bigelovii* A. Gray, *Rudbeckia occidentalis* Nutt., *Mertensia* sp., *Potentilla* spp., *Rosa* sp., *Delphinium* sp., *Geranium* sp., *Populus tremuloides* Michx., and *Picea* sp.

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*EUSTACHYS GLAUCA* AND *E. CARIBAEA* (POACEAE: CHLORIDEAE): THE FIRST REPORTS FOR MISSISSIPPI—*Eustachys* Desv. is a small tropical and subtropical genus of ten species, that is principally found in the New World (Clayton and Renvoize 1986). Three species are now known to occur in Mississippi: *Eustachys caribaea* (Sprengel) Herter, *E. glauca* Chapm. and *E. petraea* (Sw.) Desv. *Eustachys caribaea*, native to South America, has been reported from Louisiana (McKenzie et al. 1987) and Texas (Wipff and Hatch 1992). *Eustachys glauca*, native to North America, has been reported from Florida, Georgia and North Carolina and is found in brackish marshes, wet prairies and swamps (Chase 1951). *Eustachys petraea* is found in the SE U.S.A., eastern Mexico, Belize, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama (Pohl 1980). In the United States, *E. petraea* occurs in the Coastal Plain from North Carolina west to Texas on coastal sands, sandy fields and open pine woods (Chase 1951).

KEY TO *EUSTACHYS* OF MISSISSIPPI

1. Lower (fertile) floret glabrous, rarely sparsely pubescent on the midvein and margins; second glume apex is rounded or minutely notched; lower (fertile) lemma dark chocolate brown to black ..... *E. glauca*
1. Lower (fertile) floret conspicuously pubescent on the midvein and margins; second glume apex is conspicuously bifid, the lobes are rounded to acute; lower (fertile) lemma dark chocolate brown to black or pale to golden brown ..... 2